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INTRODUCTION TO DIGITAL MEDIA 1

(ART 277)

Section: four (4)

Assignment one (1)

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HISTORY OF HTML

HTML is a very evolving markup language and has evolved with various versions updating. Long before its revised standards and specifications are carried in, each version has allowed its user to create web pages in a much easier and prettier way and make sites very efficient.

HTML 1.0 was released in 1993 with the intention of sharing information that can be readable and accessible via web browsers. But not many of the developers were involved in creating websites. So the language was also not growing.

* Then comes the HTML 2.0, published in 1995, which contains all the features of HTML 1.0 along with that few additional features, which remained as the standard markup language for designing and creating websites until January 1997 and refined various core features of HTML.
* Then comes the HTML 3.0, where Dave Raggettwho introduced a fresh paper or draft on HTML. It included improved new features of HTML, giving more powerful characteristics for webmasters in designing web pages. But these powerful features of new HTML slowed down the browser in applying further improvements.
* Then comes HTML 4.01, which is widely used and was a successful version of HTML before HTML 5.0, which is currently released and used worldwide. HTML 5 can be said for an extended version of HTML 4.01, which was published in the year 2012.

**CODE EDITOR**

A source-code editor is a text editor program designed specifically for editing source code of computer programs. It may be a standalone application or it may be built into an integrated development environment or web browser.

**TEXT EDITOR**

A text editor is a type of computer program that edits plain text. Such programs are sometimes known as "notepad" software, following the naming of Microsoft Notepad.

**HTML document SYNTAX**

**The lesson of HTML Syntax**

**Overview**

HTML stands for *HyperText Markup Language*. HTML is the language that has historically been used to create documents on the web. It is plain text, but includes a variety of codes or "tags" that define the structure of the document, and allow documents to include headings, paragraphs, images, links, lists, tables, and other features.

HTML has undergone various revisions over the years. Some tags have become deprecated, or old-fashioned, when new versions of HTML are developed. The latest version of HTML, and the version taught in the course, is HTML5 (see the earlier lesson on [Web Standards](https://www.washington.edu/accesscomputing/webd2/student/unit1/module3/lesson1.html) for a refresher on the various versions of HTML).

**Learner Outcomes**

At the completion of this exercise:

* you will have a basic understanding of HTML syntax, including the difference between elements and attributes.

**Activities**

1. Look over the [**Common HTML Tags**](https://www.washington.edu/accesscomputing/webd2/student/unit2/common_tags.html) page and carefully examine the common elements.
2. Referring to the Common HTML Tags page, record your responses to the following questions:
   1. What are the only two *required* tags in an HTML5 web page?
   2. What is the first tag that must appear at the top of every HTML5 web page?
   3. What are the two main sections of an HTML document?
   4. Which element serves as a container for all the visible content of a web page?
   5. Which of the new HTML5 semantic elements serves as a container for the navigation menu?
   6. Which element is used to identify the main heading on a page?
   7. Which element is used to add an image to a page?

**Git**

Git is **software for tracking changes in any set of files**, usually used for coordinating work among programmers collaboratively developing source code during software development.

**GitHub**

GitHub, Inc. is a provider of Internet hosting for software development and version control using Git. It offers the distributed version control and source code management functionality of Git, plus its own features

**CREATING A GITHUB ACCOUNT**

**Signing up for a new GitHub account**

GitHub offers user accounts for individuals and organizations for teams of people working together.

For more information about account types and products, see "[Types of GitHub accounts](https://docs.github.com/en/articles/types-of-github-accounts)" and "[GitHub's products](https://docs.github.com/en/articles/github-s-products)."

1. Go to GitHub's [Pricing](https://github.com/pricing) page.
2. Read the information about the different products and subscriptions that GitHub offers, then click the upgrade button under the subscription you'd like to choose.
3. Follow the prompts to create your personal account or organization.

[**Next steps**](https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/signing-up-for-github/signing-up-for-a-new-github-account#next-steps)

* "[Verify your email address](https://docs.github.com/en/articles/verifying-your-email-address)"
* "[Configure two-factor authentication](https://docs.github.com/en/articles/configuring-two-factor-authentication)"
* "[Add a bio to your profile](https://docs.github.com/en/articles/adding-a-bio-to-your-profile)"
* "[Create an organization](https://docs.github.com/en/articles/creating-a-new-organization-from-scratch)"
* [GitHub public roadmap](https://github.com/github/roadmap#github-public-roadmap)in the  github/roadmaprepository